THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY JOHN SCULL,
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Terms of Publication.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when contracted a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concerns, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Purses, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Clasping, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blistered and Crowly Steel, German and Waldo's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reasonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pittsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains seven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard and the ground in rear, (from hence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, February 19, 1812.

The Full Bred Horse

YOUNG EMPEROR.

WILL stand to cover Mares this Season, from the first of April to the first of July, at the stable of the subscriber, in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a quarter of a mile from Mr. John Means's Tavern, at Turtle creek, at the rate of Five Dollars the Season—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents the Single Leap—and Ten Dollars for ensuring a Colt. Payment for the Season will be taken in Wheat, Rye, Corn or Oats at Market price, if delivered by the second week in October next; after that time, nothing but Cash will be taken. For the Single Leap, the cash must be paid at the time; and for Ensuring, when the Mare is known to be with Colt; and if the Mare is parted with, the person who owned her must pay the ensurance.

YOUNG EMPEROR

Is a beautiful brown, 5 years old this spring, 16 hands and an half high, strong and active made, and is well adapted for either saddle or draft. His sire was the imported horse Emperor, owned by Mr. Peter Brugh, and allowed to be an excellent foal getter; his dam was a colt of the imported horse Paymaster; and Young Emperor was raised by Colonel Brown, of Adams county, Pennsylvania.

A further account of his pedigree, is deemed useless, as his figure, size, and movements will recommend him to good Judges.

JOHN IRWIN.

March 8, 1813.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.

Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 3m

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their control the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.

Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S

Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in
Consumptions,	the stomach and
Lowness of spirits,	back,
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the	Melancholy,
blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c. &c

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

SADDLERS.

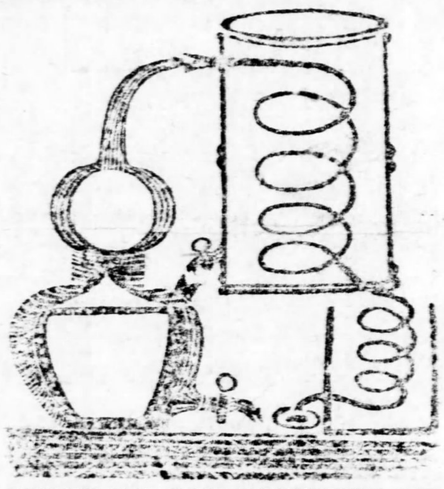
Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813. tf



GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

Rich Hill Farm,
FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Pickering's Letters,

LETTER VIII.

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

TRAITS OF POLICY,

OF THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION,

Relative to

FRANCE AND G. BRITAIN,

OR

"The Mystery of Iniquity,"

UNVEILED.

In my 7th letter, I gave some sketches of Mr. Jefferson's conduct in relation to G. Britain; that he avoided (I felt myself justified in saying, purposely avoided) negociating a general treaty of amity and commerce with that country, at a time when the most advantageous one was manifestly attainable. I have also, stated, that at a subsequent period he explicitly avowed, "*That he did not desire any treaty with Great Britain,*" a treaty which would restore harmony and commercial intercourse between our two nations. This doubtless was the spirit of himself and his chief partizans, from an early period in the French Revolution. In the session of Congress of 1793—4 a Senator from Virginia said to a Senator from Massachusetts, "*We want no treaty with G. Britain—Let us have War.*" And the whole party were not less vexed than mortified, when President WASHINGTON, put an end to their restrictive & war projects, for that time, by appointing Mr. JAY envoy extraordinary, to negociate a treaty with G. Britain. This negociation conducted with candor and good faith, with a sincere desire to settle the depending disputes, was successful: differences were adjusted, our peace was preserved, commerce received indemnity for losses, and increased and flourished beyond all former example; and with commerce, *as the animating soul,* agriculture and the mechanic arts, and every class of labour found ample and profitable employment. And, "*but for the injuries of one man,*" this universal prosperity would have continued to this day: that *one man* who, on the page of history will appear as much more "*infamous*" than he on whom, in his Notes in Virginia, in reference to the words just quoted, he fixed that stigma, as his opportunities and ability of doing evil to his country, surpassed (and they infinitely surpassed) those of the *other.*

Mr. Jay's treaty rescued the nation from impending war, Mr. Jefferson's refusal to renew it, or to enter into another alike comprehensive, embracing all the relations of amity and commerce with G. Britain, which were of immensely greater importance to the U. S. than the like relations with all the world beside—was the commencement of that train of disastrous measures, systematically pursued by himself and his successor, which have resulted in the present unjust and ruinious war. Why this was long threatened, and at last, precipitately declared, may be considered when its immediate precursors have been brought into view.

The people of the U. S. suffering and impatient under the embargo, non-intercourse, and non-importation projects, projects, if seriously intended, according to their purport, weak and contemptible towards the belligerents; and if not so intended, then deceitful and iniquitous; and in either case more injurious to the U. S. than the orders and decrees which they affected to counteract; those projects were successively abandoned; and trade was once more left free, by our own laws, with G. B. and France, as well as with the rest of the world. But it was not destined long to be free. A new project was contrived, worthy of the peculiar and united ingenuity of the administration, combined with that of the philosopher of Monticello. This new project was exhibited in the act of Congress of May 1, 1810, prohibiting the *armed* vessels of G. B. and France to enter the harbors of the U. States; but leaving them open to their merchant vessels, for the purposes of free commerce; liable, however, to be shut against *one* of the belligerents upon a contingency mentioned in the fourth section of that act. This provided for the revival of the material parts of the non-intercourse law, in the following words: "That in case either Great Britain or France, shall, before the third day of March, 1811, so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the U. S. which fact the President of the U. States shall declare by Proclamation; and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, (&c many other) sections of the act entitled, "*An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes,*" shall, from and

after the expiration of three months from the date of the Proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies, and dependencies, and to the articles, the growth, produce or manufacture, of the dominions, colonies, and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such Proclamation, cease, and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid."

The third section of the non-intercourse law, so to be provided, shut our harbors against the armed vessels of France and G. Britain; and the fourth section prohibited the importation of any goods from their dominions or dependencies.

Thus was laid the foundation of that system of juggling, by which our merchants were ensnared, the common sense of the people outraged, and the nation insulted.

By the act of May 11, 1810, before the President could lawfully issue his first Proclamation, the edicts or decrees, of one of the belligerents were to be actually revoked. The minister of France, in Paris the *(Duke de Cadore)* on the 5th of August following, as promptly, after notice of that act, as if the plan had been preconcerted, wrote a letter to gen. Armstrong, our minister there, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees revoked after the first of the ensuing November; but on certain conditions to be *previously* performed to wit, *one* by G. B. which, from its tenor, Mr. Madison was morally certainly would not be performed; the *other* by the U. S. but which the law required to be performed only subsequent to the actual, not contingent repeal of French decrees. The Duke de Cadore's letter, then furnished no lawful ground for the President's Proclamation, that the French decrees were repealed. And the decree of the Emperor bearing date nearly six months afterwards (April 28, tho' not published till May 1812) declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees to be then only definitively repealed, and repealed, too, expressly on the ground of the act in Congress of March 2, 1811, passed on the basis of Mr. Madison's proclamation, that the French decrees had been revoked on the 1st of November preceding, gave the lie to the President's proclamation. If Mr. Madison was sensible of this monstrous insult, he had not spirit enough to resent it.

Let us now view the effects of that unfounded proclamation. In three months afterwards, the third and fourth sections of the non-intercourse law would revive against G. Britain, forbidding, on pain of forfeiture, any vessel, sailing under the English flag, to enter the harbours of the U. States; and prohibit the importation of any goods whatever, from the British dominions, on the like penalty of forfeiture. The three months elapsed; and the British Orders in Council, *as was foreseen*, were not revoked. Congress was in session; and to render the President's proclamation thoroughly efficient they passed a law calculated to insure to the treasury of the U. S. a rich harvest in the spoils of the merchants, our fellow citizens, who had their vessels and property in the British dominions, in the ordinary course of their lawful trade. Had the French decrees been actually repealed on November 1, 1810, as the President and his Ministers asserted, the British Orders in Council, would have been immediately revoked: but not being then revoked, and the President's proclamation, becoming known, the vessels and property of our merchants remained in the British dominions, *to keep them from falling a prey to our government!*

In this forlorn situation and when all the proceedings of Congress announced a speedy war against G. Britain, the merchants humbly and earnestly petitioned Congress to permit their vessels with their cargoes of British goods, *their own property*, to be brought home, to save themselves from ruin, to supply the country with merchandize for the want of which, it was suffering, and the empty treasury with some millions of dollars, for the duties on the vessels and property to be brought home. But Congress were inexorable; all relief was denied! This unaccountable and cruel conduct produced universal astonishment. Subsequent events explained the mystery, while it displayed the iniquity of this course of conduct. *Congress were not then quite ripe for doubling the duties on the goods to be imported?* At length they passed a law for that purpose: so that where otherwise it would receive but 5, the treasury might then fleece the merchants, and eventually the consumers, (the greatest of whom were in the northern and eastern states) of ten millions of dollars.

But this was not all! War had been declared; and more money was wanted. The extra millions, of which the merchants and their customers were to be stripped by the double duties, did not satisfy the rapacity of our rulers; they longed at more, I think at least at all events, of the merchants on their stock employed in trade with the British dominions! And for this purpose the vast body of merchants, engaged in that commerce, were to be left at the mercy of the treasury!

And as by the letter of the law so cruelly and unjustly revived, an *entire forfeiture* of the property was incurred, it was expected that the merchants, left this unprotected, would compound with the Secretary of the treasury on such terms as he should prescribe—even to the loss of their fair profits—or if he pleased of a portion of their capital—half a loaf being better than no bread. But this monstrous stride of power & injustice shocked some men of better feelings, and by a small majority the scheme was defeated.

The whole mystery in the unwarrantable policy of the government is not yet developed.

Congress adopted and enforced the President's unfounded proclamation relative to the French decrees, and the three months subsequent to its publication having elapsed, whereby all merchandize the products of the British dominions, thereafter imported became liable to forfeiture, a provision was introduced into the act of the 2d of March 1811, by which the merchants were deprived of the means of redress from the courts of law, and such was the direct object of the second section of that act. Without it, the courts might have admitted evidence to prove the actual revocation of the British Orders in Council; after which the importation of such merchandize would be lawful. To frustrate this mode of judiciary relief, that the second section enacted, that the president's proclamation, declared the British orders in council were revoked should be admitted as evidence—*and that no other evidence should be admitted on that fact*, in any suit of prosecution under the fourth section of the non-intercourse law before mentioned, prohibiting all importations from the British dominions. The ultimate design of this arbitrary provision has now become visible. The orders in council were revoked, as soon as the French Emperor's act repealing the Berlin and Milan decrees were communicated by Mr. Madison's ministers in London, to the British government. But Mr Madison has refused to proclaim the revocation; *although the act of congress required him to do it.* And other evidence of the revocation being allowed, the Judges hands are tied; they can give no relief; and hence all goods and merchandize, the products of the British dominions, *from what ever part of the world they may come to the United States*, remain liable to forfeiture!

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

April 7, 1813.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

The ship Robinson Potter, arrived at New Port, on Friday, brings London papers down to April 1st.

These papers, it will be perceived by the Extracts in the New York Gazette of this day, contain the most important advices.

They contain a particular account of the capture of the Java.

Pillau is taken by the Russians, and Thorn is also taken, and given up to pillage.

Berlin was taken on the 4th of March; and gen. D'Yorck made governor.

Hamburgh was taken on the 10th of March, and Cuxhaven by the English.

The Saxon Court left Dresden its capital on the 22d Feb.

The King of Prussia has made a Treaty offensive and defensive, with Russia, and was to furnish two hundred thousand men.

The Swedish expedition was about to embark for Pomerania.

An Austrian Minister has arrived at London.

An additional naval force, with troops, was to be sent to America.

An additional duty is laid in England, on American Cottons.

BLOCKADE OF THE

AMERICAN COAST

Foreign Office, March 30, 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to cause it to be signified by Viscount Castlereagh, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his Royal Highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbors of N. York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and of the River Mississippi, in the U. S. of America, and that, from this time, all the measures authorised by the law of Nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

EXPEDITION TO AMERICA.

London, March 31.

The detention of the expedition for the coast of America, now in Plymouth, is reported to be for the purpose of concentrating and strengthening the squadron. The following are the ships already assembled in Plymouth sound. Diadem, 64 guns; Woolwich, 44; and Romulus 44; (enflute) Nemesis, 36; Mariner, (rocket ship) and transport. There are expected with the battalion of Marines, from Torbay, (800 strong) the Diomede, 50 guns; Fox 36, and Success, 36. The battalion of Marines in Frankford barracks, Plymouth, will embark it is supposed, as soon as the other battalion arrives in the Sound. The two battallions consist of sixteen hundred picked men. ——The expedition will sail in a few days.

Six troops of the 19th Light Dragoons have lately arrived at Cork, where, it is said, they are to be dismounted, and to embark for N. America.

OCCUPATION OF HAMBURG.

London, March 31.

The Gazette of yesterday evening confirms what we had before learnt, of the occupation of Hamburgh by the Russian troops, and of Cuxhaven by the British. We find too, that the whole of the French flotilla in the Elbe, consisting of 20 large gun schuyts, were destroyed on the approach of our brave tars. The English flag waves in friendly union with those of Hamburg and Hanover; and we are pleased to learn, that the strong and important battery and works of Bremerloe were taken from the French by the inhabitants of that part of the Country.

April 1.

Some doubts having been entertained whether the reported arrival of an Austrian Ambassador, Baron Wessenberg, was true, we have made particular enquiry, and find by the packet list, that he came as a passenger from Gottenburgh, accompanied by Baron Balfeld and Count Paley; and we understand, they all arrived on Monday night, at Brunet's hotel, in Leicester square.

CAPTURE OF THE JAVA.

House of Lords, March 20.

NAVAL MISMANAGEMENT.

Lord Darnley adverted to the capture of another of our Frigates by the Americans, which convinced him of what he before suspected, viz. that Parliament had been extremely remiss in its attention to the administration of the Navy. The Noble Lord, at the head of the Naval department was not in his place, but he thought it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity of giving notice, that he should, upon an early day, submit to their Lordships a motion relative to the Naval administration of the Country.—Their Lordships ought no longer to refrain from instituting the proper enquiries. He at least, would bring the subject before them; and in doing so, he was actuated solely by a sense of duty, and a deep conviction of its necessity.

[*From the London Star.*]

It is our painful duty to record another humiliating sacrifice to the Americans, in the capture of the Java, one of the finest British frigates which was ever launched! The Dauntless, has arrived at Plymouth from Gibraltar, with the melancholy intelligence.

BALTIMORE, May 4.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE DESTROYED

By several passengers in the mail stage which arrived last evening, information is received that about the dawn of day yesterday morning, a considerable number of the enemy came up as far as Havre-de-Grace, and commenced the bombardment of that place with shot, shells and rockets. It lasted about fifteen minutes. The destruction was general: even the baggage of the stage passengers was destroyed. Mr. Mallory, who effected his retreat under cover of the tavern to Pringle's, says a considerable division of the enemy proceeded towards the latter place; that they then pased on without molesting it; and it is supposed that their intention was to proceed to Huges's furnace, to destroy the works and cannon about it. The garrison near Havre-de-Grace, consisted of a few men only, opposed no difficulties to the progress of the enemy, the precise number of whom we have not learnt. As the stages are destroyed, and a part of the enemy remained at Havre-de-Grace it is more than probable that no mail will arrive from the north this morning.

C. H. Books.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Baltimore, May 5.

10 o'clock, P. M,

Mr. Pinkney has arrived this evening from Havre-de-Grace, and brings further accounts of the destruction of that place. The force of the enemy consisted of six hundred men, four hundred of whom were landed in the town, where they continued untill 12 o'clock They burnt twenty-four of the best houses in town, and plundered all the rest—they also burnt Stumps warehouse some distance up the river and Huges's Iron Works at Principi. Young Mr. Pinkney retreated with his mother and grandmother to Mr. Pringle's where he introduced himself to the British officer that came there, and succeeded in obtaining a protection to his grand-mothers house which was with much difficulty saved, after it had been set on fire. Pinkney continued with the enemy until they left the town, and had an opportunity to see all the officers. Admiral Cockburn was with them.

The Eastern mail waggon has not yet arrived, and it is more than probable that delay is caused by the want of a stage waggon than by the enemy, who still remain about Specucie Island. The letter Mails of this day was sent by express on to York, and the Newspaper mail will be sent by the stage on that rout in the morning.

Three or four of our people were killed at Havre-de-Grace, and about the same number of the enemy.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE,

Is a flourishing little village on the Susquehannah, and contains about 100 houses though in a scattering direction. The ferry is at the upper end of the town, & from this the mistake may have arose respecting its size, as we have heard many assert that there were not more than a dozen of houses in the whole village.

Cecil Furnace is about three miles from Havre-de-Grace, and belongs to col. Hughs & Co, who have a grist and Sawmill on the same stream. A considerable quantity of large cannon has been manufactured here yearly. The loss to the company, by its destruction, must be immence.

WILMINGTON, *Del. May 7.*

THE WAR.

The reported conflagration at George Town, (Kent county Md.) is too true—But we have not learned the extent of damage. The last certain accounts, brot' by a respectable acquaintance of the writer, are that all the vessels at the places, (George Town, in Kent, and Frederick Town, in Cecil county, which are divided by the Sassafras river only,) were burnt, the militia dispersed, with one killed; & notice given to Frederick Town to furnish immediately 12 bullocks, or the village would be laid in ashes. Whether the citizens ransomed their town as Gerard and others did their vessels, we have not heard.

Lopen the letter at 10 o'clock, to assure you, with sorrow, that both George Town and Frederick Town, were burnt down, yesterday morning.

This increasing wantonness seems most savage indeed.

FREDERICK-TOWN, *Saturday, May 8, 1813.*

Twelve Waggon Loads of Specie from the banks in Baltimore, arrived here last evening, and was deposited in the bank of this town for safety.

MILITIA CONSCRIPTION.

In the course of the present week we have witnessed scenes of confusion and distress which this country has not known till now since its great revolutionary struggle; and which a country governed by just and provident rulers never experienced, but in circumstances of the most pressing and inevitable necessity.

The state of Maryland, at many points assailable to the enemy on its extensive Bay coasts, is left by the general government without a single batallion to defend it. A squadron of armed vessels has threatened, insulted, and destroyed from one extreme to the other of the Chesapeak, for months—French town and Havre-de-Grace have been burnt—the property of the farmers on the Bay shore has been carried off by small marauding parties—the Islands and fisheries on our waters are occupied by the enemy:—these things are known to the president and he does not offer us a single company for defence.

In this calamitous state of things, the president, intent on the vain-glorious conquest of worthless and waste provinces; eager to push his half formed regiment into Canada, and thirsting after additional acres of swamp and wilderness has given us no protection, but that of an undisciplined militia.

We have seen company after company of the unhappy young men of this and the adjoining counties, marching off from their families and friends to perform the severe duties of a camp—We have seen and heard the distress of parents and relations—mothers parted from their sons—wives from their husbands—children from their fathers. But it is not separation merely—nor the apprehension of danger to be encountered which has made this call of militia to be deeply felt. The most dreadful consequence is, that certain loss and ruin, which will fall on young mechanics and young farmers, who have left dependent helpless wives and small children, without substance or resource. We are informed there are many such individual cases can be known only in their particular neighbourhoods. Is this to encourage agriculture, manufactures and the peaceful arts? Is this giving security to life, liberty and property, and protecting the citizen in the pursuit of happiness? But if not a pang was produced in the bosom of our state by these calls of the militia—if no inconvenience was suffered, and no peril incurred, what could be expected from a raw undisciplined, simple, unpracticed yeomanry, marched at a moment's notice, from their corn-grounds and their work-shops, full of the apprehension of danger and terrified at the sound of war? Will these men meet danger in the cannon's mouth, and drive away the British regulars at the bayonet's point? Will they stand as a wall of brass between our devoted towns and cities and the shells and rockets of the enemy? Can they do any thing? And is not all the suffering and hardship, to which they are exposed, so much wanton and needless waste of human comfort and happiness? Every man in his senses may now see how much better it is, to yield for a time to lesser evils, than to plunge desperately into unprepared and unreasonable war, regardless of the thousand fold disaster and calamity which assuredly follow. The only remaining cause for the declaration of war is the impressment of seamen, a small part only of whom were American citizens; and thousands are now suffering from the evils of the war, without any even the remotest prospect, of preventing the exercise of the right of impressment in future.

PHILADELPHIA, *May 11.*

The frigates U. States and Macedonian, together with the sloop of war Argus, sailed from New-York yesterday morning, on a cruise.

We understand, (says the Boston Palladium) that the hon Christopher Gore has been appointed senator of the United States for this commonwealth, vice the hon. James Loyd, who has resigned his seat.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore dated May, 8.

"The general opinion here is, that an attempt will certainly be made by the enemy to destroy this place; but if they do I thing they will bring destruction on themselves. Baltimore can now present about 4000 well disciplined and armed militia. Two companies of artillery are now marching down the street, and I never saw any militia have more the appearance of regular troops, either in their equipments or their movements; and the public detestation at the enemy's conduct in attacking defenceless villages, has roused the sprit of the people to such a degree, that I have a full confidence in their valor, when it is called to the trial."

On Wednesday, the Russian chancellor returned with the passports (A flag, Licence, to go out of the D[illegible]) for the Neptune, Yesterday, capt. Jones hoisted the white flag, on board the Neptune, and we are told this day or to-morrow, she sails with our ministers for Russia.

FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the schr, Expedition, captain Weems, 36 days from Bordeaux, by whom papers of that city were received to the 22d of March. The paper of the 22d contains under a Paris date of the 17th, a statement of the situation of the French armies in the north of Europe on the 10th of March.

Dantzic is said to contain a garrison of 30,000 men, under the command of Gen. Rapp, with a supply of bread for 820 days, and of meat and other provisions for more than a year. The present garrison had been successful in several sorties, in one, they had taken 800 prisoners and driven the Russians back three leagues. In another the French attacked with 15,000 infantry, and 1600 horse, carried three redoubts, which the Rusians had constructed, took several pieces of cannon and 1800 prisoners. Thorn is said to have a garrison of 4000 Bavarians and 1500 French. The Russian army attempted this place in Feb. but were repulsed with the loss of 8 or 900 men. Thorn has supply of bread for two years and other provisions for 9 months. The entry into Berlin by the light troops of Russia is acknowledged, and the movements of the Prussian populace in their favor. This paper contains a proclamation of the King of Saxony, when about to retreat from his capital—The King of Westphalia has sent his Queen into France.

The dangerous situation of Hamburgh and the insurgent spirit of its populace is admitted.

The same paper says, that a great number of troops, both of Infantry and artillery, had been drawn from Spain, but were to be replaced by a larger number of fresh troops.

The Bordeaux papers state that the New campaign against Russia, would shortly be commenced, and with an army of 300,000 men—If the French papers are to be believed, it would seem that the war with Russia is becoming popular.

LEXINGTON, *May 11.*

The 24th U S. regiment passed thro' this place on Saturday last, on their way to the Niagara frontier. When troops are so much wanted in the North West, we should not believe that this regiment had been ordered to march the immence distance from Massac to Niagara, were we not assured of the fact from good authority. However it is not our business to censure any military movement, or arrangement of the war department, without fully understanding its design.

NASHVILLE, *April 28.*

IMPORTANT.

Upon the authority of Thomas B. Reed, Esqr. just returned from Fort Stoddart, we have it in our power to state that the American forces at that place marched against Mobile on the 8th ult. An express had been received two days before from Gen. Wilkinson, then at the Pass of Christian, that he would be before Mobile on Sunday the 11th inst.—The whole force against the town of Mobile will be one thousand. There are only 60 men in the Spanish Fort. Mr. Reed states that there appeared every preparation making to take the place by the ordinary preparations of war. Several pieces of ordnance had left for Stoddart in front of the troops, and a detachment of horse, under Col. Carson, had gone to guard the communication with Pensacola, and to cut off any reinforcements.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *May* 21, 1813.

Since the confirmation of the news of the attack on Fort Meigs by the British and Indians, the citizens of this town have manifested a lively interest in the fate of the Pittsburgh Blues, commanded by Capt. James R. Butler. The express post on Wednesday last brought a letter from Mr. Jesse Lewis, one of the corps, to his brother in this place, dated Fort Meigs, May 9, 1813. He states that in the sortie made by the American troops from the Fort, the Blues acted with the courage and coolness of veterans, and were in the hottest part of the action.—They sustained a loss of 2 killed and 5 wounded, viz:—Killed, James Newman, and William Richardson. Wounded—Sergeant Williams, John Willock, Thomas Doobins, Charles Warrendorff, and Daniel C. Boss.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, dated

ERIE, *May* 12, 1813.

"After taking every thing of consequence that could be found at York, and destroying a 32 gun vessel on the stocks, Gen. Dearborn abandoned the place, and arrived at Fort Niagara with the land forces, about ten days since. It is supposed he considered it not worth holding, or what is more probable, he may have thought it best to keep his forces together, that he might be enabled to commence more important operations. Com. Chauncey, after leaving York with the public property found there, which was immence, sailed for Sacket's harbour, where it was safely deposited; he took on board about 2000 troops, and arrived on Saturday last at the mouth of Niagara river. All the regular troops have been sent down from Black Rock and Buffalo to Fort Niagara, and the militia of the neighbourhood called in to do duty at the former places. We are looking for important information every hour.

"It is said that about 1000 men were paroled at York, the militia of the country—100 regulars taken and brought away, and 50 or 60 killed by the explosion of the magazine. All accounts agree that Gen. Sheaffe proposed a capitulation, and whilst the articles were preparing, he made good his retreat with several hundred regulars, and took his route, it was supposed, towards Kingston. Gen. Dearborn issued a proclamation at York, stating this circumstance, and declaring if ever Gen. Sheaffe was found in arms, before he was regularly exchanged, he would be treated agreeably to the usages of nations in such cases."

Extract of a letter from Cleaveland, May 17, 1813, to the editor of the Mercury, received by the express post.

"DEAR SIR—My letter to you on the 10th inst. did not prove to be correct, as to the number we had taken prisoners by the enemy; as it appears we lost between four and five hundred. They were put on board of vessels at the mouth of Miami and landed at Huron river (47 miles west of this.) About 200 of them came this way on their road home. The poor fellows were stripped of every rag of clothing, except their trowsers and some had their shirts taken.

"Officers were not screened in the least from the savages, and no respect shown them more than soldiers. It is said that Tecumseh is not killed, as was said before. Major Stoddard died of his wound.

"I am, Sir, yours in haste.

"A. W. WALWORTH."

"P.S. General Harrison arrived at Lower Sandusky on the 13th inst. with an escort of 20 dragoons. The purport of his mission is not ascertained."

The following was received by the western mail of Sunday last.

CHILLICOTHE, *May* 11.

Copy of a letter from William Creighton, Jr. Esq. dated

Upper Sandusky, May 8.

I wrote to you a few days since from this place. Troops are coming in daily; we can now muster about 500 strong.—We expect by to-morrow night to be 1000 strong: the Governor is here, and all in high spirits, and anxious to march for Fort Meigs. An express has this moment arrived from Gen. Harrison, with despatches for this post, dated the 5th inst. On the 26th ult. the enemy's columns shewed themselves opposite Fort Meigs. On the 27th, some Indians crossed the river in rear of the Fort.—On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of May, the enemy opened their batteries and kept up an incessant and tremendous fire, from 5-2 and 8-2 inch howitzer, one 24 pounder, and several light pieces. The shells and balls during that period showered in the Fort, but little execution was done: only 8 or 10 men killed, during that period in the Fort. Silas M'Culloch, a brave and gallant man is among the slain. On the night of the 3d, the enemy erected a gun and mortar battery on this side of the river, within two hundred and fifty yards of our lines, but were soon forced to take a more respectful distance. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th, an officer arrived in a boat from Gen. Clay, to inform the general of his approach, and that he would reach Fort Meigs in about two hours. Gen. Harrison determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to Gen. Clay directing him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon and destroy the artillery. Gen. Clay was unfortunately delayed longer than he expected in crossing the Rapids, and the detachment destined to make the attack, did not reach the landing until near 9 o'clock—this, however, did not prevent them from making the attempt, and never was any thing more completely successful: the four batteries were immediately taken possession of and their defenders driven off, and their cannon spiked. The work was done, but that confidence which always attend militia when successful, proved their ruin.—Although there was time sufficient to return to the boats, before a reinforcement arrived to the enemy, they remained upon the ground, in spite of the repeated calls which were made from the Fort, to bring them back to their boats, and suffered themselves to be amused and drawn into the woods by some feint skirmishing, while the British troops and an immense body of Indians were bro't up: a severe action then took place.—The British immediately intercepted the retreat of our men to the plain and the river where they would have been under cover of our cannon, but about 150 out of nearly 800 effected their escape to the boats. When the balance of Gen. Clay's force made its appearance and attempted to land above the garrison, their flank was attacked by a large body of Indians. Gen. Harrison immediately ordered out a detachment consisting of part of the 19th U. States reg't. about 100 twelve months volunteers and some militia—they, however, succeeded in driving the enemy entirely off, pursuant to the plan Gen. Harrison had formed.

An attack was then made upon the batteries on this side of the river, conducted by Col. Miller of the 19th reg't. with part of his regiment, the aforesaid volunteers, and the few militia; this attempt was successful. The enemy were driven from their works—a number killed, and two British officers and 41 privates brought into camp.

This attack was intended to be simultaneous with that on the other side, and it was nearly so. Notwithstanding the severe loss we have sustained in the Kentucky militia, the events of the day have been honorable to the American arms.—The detachment under Col. Miller, suffered very little; and had the militia been contented with executing what they were ordered to do, every object which had been contemplated by General Harrison would have been accomplished.

Gen. Harrison writes confidently of his ability to maintain his position. I hope in a very short time we shall be able to relieve him. Poor Kentucky! My heart bleeds for the loss of her gallant sons! She has bled freely, yea, profusely, during this war.

WILLIAM HILL,

Has just received and is now opening, a handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of,

SUPERFINE and second cloths
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Waistcoatings, dimities, grandurells and nankeens
Book, lenc, cambric, shirting and India muslins
Irish linen and linen cambric
Sunshaw, mantua and Florence silks
Silk and cotton hosiery
Silk, beaver, kid and York-tan'd gloves
Silk and cotton shawls
Bandanoe and Madras handkerchiefs
Prints, ginghams, checks & cotton stripes
Ladies kid, morocco and leather shoes
Mens coarse and fine shoes
Umbrellas and parasols
And a general assortment of *Hardware, Queensware* and *Groceries*
Also, Cotton and wool cards, Waldron's prime English grass scythes, German steel, &c. &c. all of which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash only.
Pittsburgh, 17th May, 1813. 6t

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED on Monday the 3d inst. from the subscriber's farm on Montour's island, (opposite Baldwin's river mill,) a grey HORSE, 14 hands and an half high, long mane and switch tail, the off hip rather lower than the other, 7 years old this spring. Whoever takes up said Horse, and will deliver him at my place or at the stable of Gen. Nevill, in Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges incident to his apprehension and keeping.

W. D. SIMMS.

Oakley Farm, 8th May, 1813.

40 Dollars Reward.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a certain JOHN GRAY, who was apprehended in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, for stealing a Horse. Gray is supposed to be about 26 years of age, black eyes, dark complexion, black hair, about 5 feet 8 inches high, by trade a taylor.—Whoever takes up said Gray and lodges him in Pittsburgh jail, shall receive the above reward.

DANIEL CARREL, *Constable.*

May 17, 1813.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

BOROUGH ORDINANCES.

BE *it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh*, That from and after the fifteenth day of June next, if any person shall place a Waggon, Cart, Dray, or other Carriage whatever, in the Public Square, or in any Street, Lane or Alley within the Borough of Pittsburgh, and shall unhitch therefrom Oxen, Horse or Horses, and place them, or any of them, to be fed, or to be kept standing at such Waggon, Cart, Dray, or other Carriage, every such person shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar, with costs of prosecution, for each and every Ox, Horse, Mare or Gelding so unhitched, and placed to be fed or kept standing in any of the places before mentioned; and also, a further fine of Two Dollars, with costs of prosecution, for every Waggon, Cart, Dray, or other Carriage whatsoever, which shall be so placed for the purpose of feeding Oxen or Horses thereat: and it shall moreover be the duty of the High Constable and the Street Commissioners, and every of them, to seize and remove every Ox, Horse, Mare, or Gelding so standing or kept in any of the places aforesaid in violation of this Ordinance, and the same to detain until the aforesaid penalty of One Dollar for each, together with costs of prosecution and keeping, be paid by the owner or possessor thereof,

And be it further ordained and enacted, That from and after the fifteenth day of June next, no person shall place a Waggon, Cart, Dray, or other Carriage whatsoever in the Public Square, or in any Street, Lane or Alley within the Borough of Pittsburgh, to remain there more than one hour, except for the purpose of lading or unlading, and every person violating this Ordinance shall forfeit and pay a fine of Two Dollars, together with costs of prosecution:—and for every hour after the first an additional fine of Two Dollars, with costs of prosecution.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That from and after the fifteenth day of June next, if any person shall drive a Horse or Horses in a Waggon, Cart or Dray at quicker gait than a walk within the limits of the Borough of Pittsburgh, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a fine of One Dollar, together with costs of prosecution.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That from and after the fifteenth day of June next, if any person shall drive a Horse or Horses without bells, in a Sleigh or Sledge within the limits of the Borough of Pittsburgh, at a quicker gait than a walk, such person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a fine of One Dollar, together with costs of prosecution.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That this Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after the fifteenth day of June next, and that after that day the Ordinance No. 18, the Ordinance No. 82, and the Ordinance passed on the 2d May, 1812, shall be repealed; but the repeal not to supercede, or in any way effect any prosecution began before that day for the violation of any of those Ordinances.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 13th day of May, 1813,

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

BE *it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh*, That from and after the fifteenth day of June next, all persons bringing a Waggon, Cart, Dray, Sledge, or other Vehicle to the Market house, on Market days, within Market hours, shall place the same against the Curb Stone of the pavement on the eastern side of the Market house, or against the Curb Stone bounding the east side of Market street, leaving open and unoccupied the space opposite Diamond alley; and shall immediately unhitch and remove from the Public Square, the Oxen or Horses that were attached to such Waggon, Cart, Dray, Sledge or other Vehicle; and all persons neglecting or refusing to conform to this regulation, shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar, with costs of prosecution, for every Ox, Horse, Mare or Gelding not removed, and for every Waggon, Cart, Dray, Sledge or Vehicle not placed and disposed of according to the directions of this Ordinance.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That from and after the fifteenth day of June next, no Horse, Mare or Gelding shall be kept on the Public Square on Market days, during Market hours, for a longer time than is necessary to unlade and remove them, under a penalty or fine of One Dollar, with costs of prosecution, to be paid by the owner or possessor of the same.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That it shall be the duty of the High Constable and his deputies to seize and remove from the Public Square any and every Horse, Mare, Gelding or Ox remaining there on Market days, during Market hours, in violation of this Ordinance, and the same to detain and keep until the aforesaid fine of One Dollar, with costs of prosecution and keeping for each respectively, be paid by the owner or possessor thereof.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That from and after the fifteenth day of June next, it shall be the duty of the High Constable to attend the Market on Market days for the purpose of carrying this and other Ordinances into complete effect, and for such attendance he shall for each day receive Fifty Cents.

And be it further ordained and enacted, That this Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after the fifteenth day of June next, and that after that date the Ordinance No. 72, passed the 9th day of October, A. D. 1789, shall be repealed, but the repeal not to supercede, or in any way effect, any prosecution begun before that day for the violation of the said last named Ordinance.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 13th day of May, 1813.

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

BE *it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh*, That in all cases where fines, penalties or forfeitures are not, or may not hereafter by future Ordinances be otherwise expressly appropriated, they shall be distributed as follows; that is to say, one half to the High Constable, or other person informing, and prosecuting for the same to conviction and recovery, and the other half to the Borough of Pittsburgh, to be paid to the Treasurer thereof: And that where a fine, forfeiture or penalty is now, or may be hereafter, by any future Ordinance imposed on any offence, costs of prosecution shall always be allowed and taxed against the offender, together with the fine, forfeiture or penalty, unless there be an express provision in the Ordinance that such fine, forfeiture or penalty shall be recovered without costs.

Enacted into an Ordinance the 13th day of May, 1813.

Attest. L. STEWART, *Town Clerk.*

Farmers and Cattle Drivers.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand near the Market-house, wishes to inform the FARMERS and DEALERS in FAT CATTLE, that he has removed to a blue frame House near the Stage Office, in Water street, where he will pay the highest price in Cash for Fat Cattle.

THOMAS COLMAN, *Butcher.*

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1813.

PENNSYLVANIA. } *Allegheny County, ss.* }
Nathaniel Bedford, complainant, *vs*
The Heirs and Representatives of Robert Riddle, formerly of Pittsburgh, (labourer) respondents,
} In the Common Pleas of April Term, 1813.

AND now, to wit, April 30, 1813, the bill of the complainant is read, setting forth, that a certain Robert Riddle, then of Pittsburgh, in the county aforesaid, was seized in fee of a certain lot of ground in the town of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan thereof, No. 106; that being so seized, he sold the same to the complainant in the year 1791 or 1792, and delivered to him formal possession thereof, and also executed and delivered to him the complainant, an instrument of writing confirmatory of said sale and purchase; that the said instrument of writing has been since lost by casualty, and is not in existence, and that the said Robert Riddle shortly after the execution thereof, died intestate and without issue: and praying that he may be permitted to supply the defect of his title to said lot by due proof of the said instrument of writing, agreeably to the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided. *Whereupon it is ordered*, that the complainant publish for three weeks in one newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and in one newspaper of the borough of Pittsburgh, *notice* to all persons whom it may concern, to appear at the house of WILLIAM MORROW, Innkeepeer, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 22d day of June next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, before two of the Judges of said Court, to make answer to the said bill.

I do certify the foregoing to be a just and true abstract of the proceedings in the foregoing case, as it stands stated of the record.

(*Seal.*) In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, at Pittsburgh, the 6th day of May, anno domini 1813.

E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y.*

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who are indebted to the estate of PHILIP ROSS, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, that they must make payment in two months from the date hereof, as after that time no further indulgence will be given; it is hoped, that those who know themselves to be indebted either by bond, note or book account, will pay attention to this notice, and thereby prevent trouble and expence.—All those who have demands against said estate are called upon to present their accounts properly authenticated, for payment, to the subscribers, living on Chartiers creek, 5 miles from Pittsburgh.

PETER ROSS, } *Executors.*
JOHN ROSS, }

Allegheny county, May 13, 1813.

NOTICE.

THOSE Inhabitants of Pittsburgh, who have not paid their Poor Tax, to James Young, the Collector for 1812, are requested to call at Philip Gilland's, Esq. and discharge the same forthwith, to prevent additional costs accruing.

JAMES KERWIN, } late Overseers
NATH'L IRISH, } of the Poor.
JAMES YOUNG, Collector.

April 28, 1813.

O'HARA'S GLASS WORKS

MAY 18, 1813.

18 3-4 Cents Cash,

WILL be paid for every Bushel of good clean Wood ASHES, on delivery, till the first day of August next.

Cash for Pot and Pearl Ash.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Pittsburgh, about two weeks ago, a milk COW, red and white, has a piece off her tail. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver her to the Printer of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

May 20, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from my stable on the night of the first inst. a Sorrel HORSE about 15 hands high, 10 years old, bald face with white hind feet, and nick'd in the tail, shod all round, the shoes on the fore feet are steel'd. Whoever delivers the said Horse to the subscriber in Pittsburgh shall receive Three Dollars Reward, or, if Stolen, the above reward for the Horse and Thief on giving such information as will convict the offender.

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of May, to wit.

All the right title and interest in and to a certain lot or piece of ground No. 475 in Col. Woods' general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street 200 feet, on Strawberry alley 140 feet, be the same more or less, and adjoining lot No. 474—on which are erected divers dwelling houses and other buildings, known by the name of the Lamb tavern, subject to a yearly ground rent of 250 dollars, payable quarterly to James Gormly, the property of Daniel Bathrick.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

April 23, 1813.

WANTED,

FOUR or Five Journeymen BLACKSMITHS, to whom generous wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to

FOSTER & MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1813.

REMOVAL.

MR. WILLIAM B. FOSTER having declined the Mercantile line of business, the Agency for the Sale of MICHAEL LEE & Co's PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES is in consequence removed to

SUTTON & M'NICKLE'S

Store, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of the above Medicines, so justly celebrated for twelve years, in all parts of the United States, viz:—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nehemiah Gregory, agent for the proprietors, dated Norfolk, (Virg.) July 24th, 1812.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Essence of Mustard is highly approved of by a number of persons of this city, who have had occasion to apply it in cases of bruises, sprains, &c. You may send me a further supply; also, send me some of your Anti-Bilous Pills, as they sell well; the whole of your Medicines are in considerable demand. Your truly,

N. GREGORY.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & CO.

*** At the place of Sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewith inserted.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of June next—a compliance with this request will save trouble and expence. Those to whom he stands indebted are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

WILLIAM DEAL, Sen.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water*.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

PITTSBURGH,

Have lately received the following publications.

Chesterfield Travestie; or school for Modern manners.

The Absentee: A tale by Miss Edgeworth.

Marian—A novel in 2 vols.

Traits of Nature—By Miss Burney.

Good men of modern date.

Tales—By the Rev. George Crabbe.

Life and administration of Spencer Perceval.

Santo Sebastiano; or the Young Prosector.

The Milesian Chief—A romance, by Murphy

Campaign against Quebec in 1775.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—and other Poems, by Lord Byron.

Advice to Whistle players.

Rejected Addresses; or the new Theatrum Poeatrum.

Things by the right names.

Self Indulgence—A tale of the 19th century.

Young mother; or Albinia—A novel

Vivian, and Emilie de Coulanges——tales by Miss Edgeworth.

Emerald Isle—A Poem by Charles Philips, Esq. embellished with a full length portrait of Brian, King of Ireland.

The Iliad of Homer—A miniature edition.

Literary Visitor.

Kett's elements of general knowledge

Pindar's Works—4 vols.

Geographical and Historical view of the world—Exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country—5 vols.

Goldsmith's Natural History—abridged.

Sketch of a plan and method of education, founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people, and for all rational beings—By Joseph Neef.

Historical Compend—Containing a brief survey of the great line of history, from the earliest times to the present day.

Life of Mahomet—Or the history of that imposture which was begun, carried on, and finally established by him in Arabia.

Life of Joseph—The Son of Israel.

Voyage to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in S. America, in 1801——1804.

Geographical, natural and civil history of Chili—2 vols.

Clerk's Magazine.

Charms of literrture.

Avenia—Or a Tragical poem, on the oppression of the human species.

Notes on the West Indies—Written during the expedition under the command of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, 3 vols.

New series of the medical Repository, &c.

Ink powder of a superior quality wholesale and retail.

Wafers, Quills, Pencils, and a great variety of Stationary.

April 26, 1813.

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,
Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic

DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds*. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—— The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and

T. C. BARKER & CO.

CINCINNATI,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

PAUL'S PATENT

COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic*; it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Pathisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No.* 26, *Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No.* 233, *Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No.* 10, *sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No.* 173, *Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No.* 5, *Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No.* 78, *north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, drugaist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No* 293, *Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No.* 85, *High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crow & Segar, druggists, Market street.—A New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos.* 38 *and* 64, *Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash.

JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties while resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y

STEAM ENGINES—*AGAIN!*

WERE the subscriber influenced merely by selfish motives, he ought, perhaps, to blush at appearing again before the public, in any kind of controversy with the puffing steam company. But, if it be found that this company, under cover of an ill-grounded patent, have had the address to deceive the public, and monopolize a profitable branch of business, extorting great sums of money for privileges of no value, he feels a consciousness of acting uprightly in attempting to dispel the illusion. He therefore, and not for the honor of appearing in print, at this time merely announces his steady determination to adhere to his proposals already before the public, and to warrant against all pretended claims for damages which may be made by any patentee. And he hereby assures the young man, who has appeared in behalf of the "Proprietors of the patent, and the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company," that should he proceed to issue any more of his *poetic advertisements*, no notice will be taken of them, unless indeed, he should be much more successful in his subsequent addresses to the muses, than in the specimen already exhibited.

So farewell, "*Dear George!*"

THOS. COPELAND.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Morgantown, (Va.) on the 4th inst. a Negro Man named ABRAHAM, between 25 and 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; when spoken to has a down look, and keeps his right eye shut; had on when he went away a white linsey roundabout and trowsers, high crowned old castor hat and mockasons. Whoever will take up said Negro and commits him to prison, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE DORSEY.

April 13th, 1813.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geauga county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.